

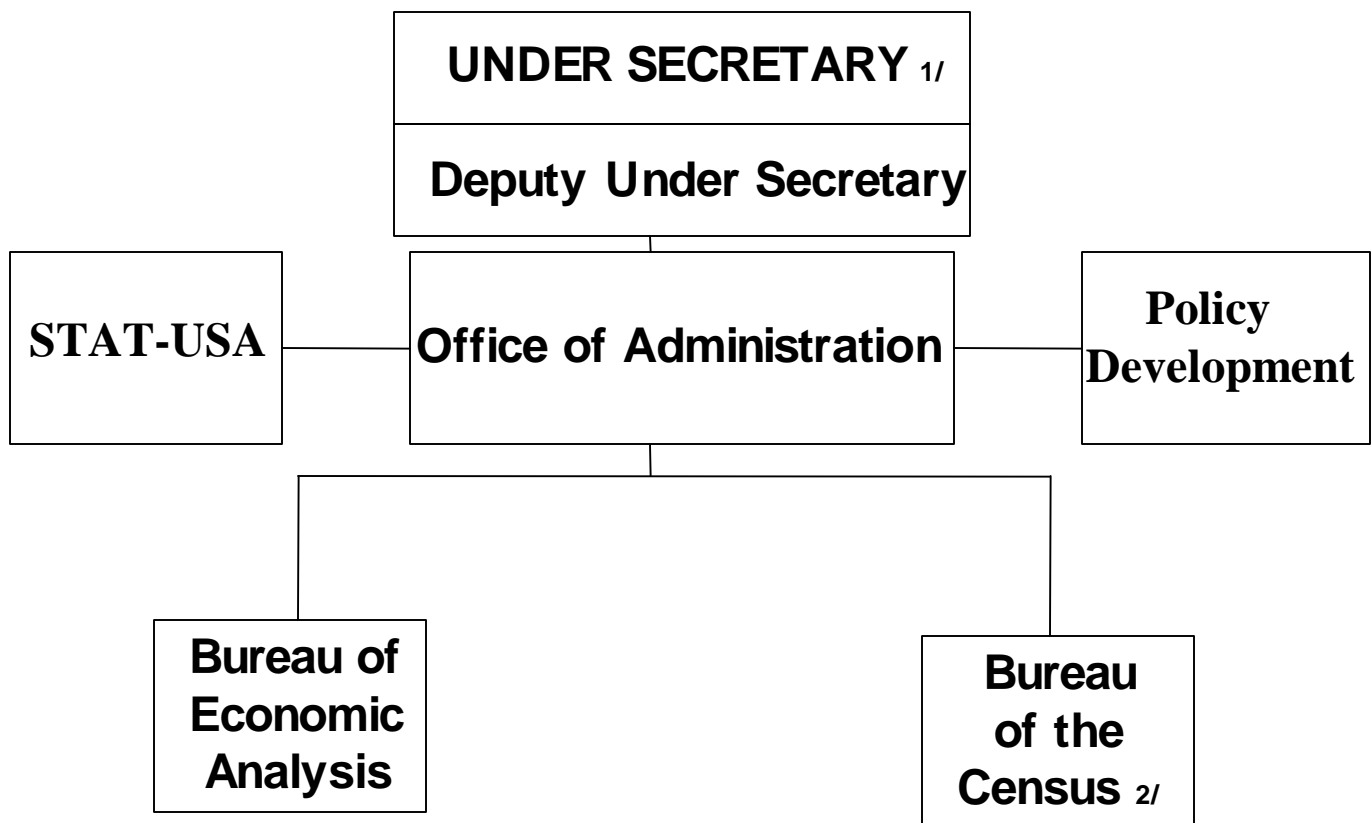
**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget**

**Budget Estimates, Fiscal Year 2001
President's Budget**

Table of Contents

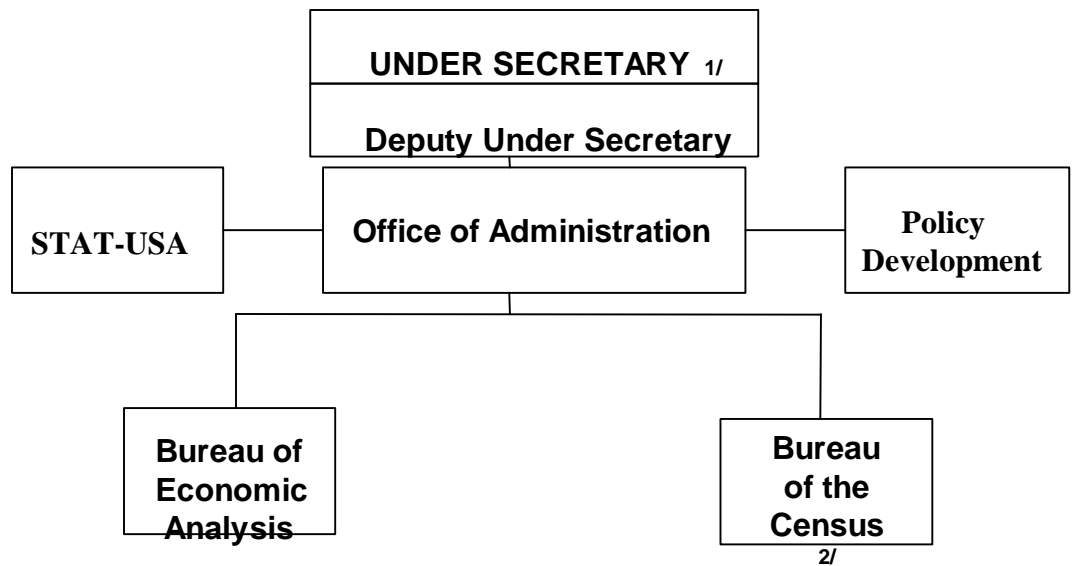
Exhibit Number	Exhibit	Page Number
2	Organization chart.....	ESA- 1
3	Executive summary.....	ESA- 3
3A	Summary of goals, objectives, and performance measures.....	ESA- 8
13	Electronic Business and Data Security	ESA- 15
5	Summary of resource requirements: direct obligations.....	ESA- 25
7	Summary of financing.....	ESA- 29
8	Adjustments to base.....	ESA- 31
9	Justification of adjustments to base.....	ESA- 35
12	Justification of program and performance	
	Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	ESA- 38
	Policy Support.....	ESA- 61
16	Summary of requirements by object class.....	ESA- 65
17	Detailed requirements by object class.....	ESA- 66
33	Appropriation Language.....	ESA- 70
34	Advisory and Assistance Services.....	ESA- 71
35	Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Audiovisual Services	ESA- 72
36	Average Grade and Salary	ESA- 73

February 2000



1/ ESA Headquarters includes the Office of the Under Secretary and policy support staffs, and STAT-USA, which is funded through ESA's revolving fund.

2/ The Bureau of the Census reports to the Under Secretary but is funded through separate appropriations.



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget

Executive Summary

For decades the United States has been a world leader in measuring and analyzing economic activity, and that has been an essential ingredient of our success in promoting sound economic growth. We achieved this position by taking seriously the responsibility of safeguarding the Nation's economic infrastructure, by developing and maintaining an unrivaled economic information base, and by staying on top of the latest market trends.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the Bureau of Economic Analysis's (BEA's) economic accounts in the Nation's economic database. A recent Goldman Sachs study that observed market movements following data releases named BEA's quarterly advance gross domestic product (GDP) as one of the three most important statistical releases for the 30-year Treasury bond yield and the S&P 500. Our relative success, however, must not be allowed to blind us to the precarious nature of economic measurement. For example, a recent upward revision in the wages and salaries source data that is a key input for BEA's national and regional accounts (although it is available on a current basis only for production workers), if it represents persistent under measurement, would lead to an understatement of Federal tax revenues of more than \$70 billion over the 5-year Federal budget-planning horizon.

With the economic environment changing, expanding and re-shaping itself faster than ever before, we must implement two critical initiatives to ensure that the United States maintains its position as the world's economic information leader.

Incorporating E-Business in BEA's Economic Accounts

First, we must implement the E-Business initiative. The rapid development and implementation of new technologies has been a major factor in the dynamic growth and evolving complexity of the U.S. economy. Nowhere is this more evident than in the explosive rise of E-Business. The unprecedented growth of this new type of transaction is bringing sweeping changes to the way America does business and, as a result, is presenting new challenges for BEA's economic accounts. What will be the impact of these changes on our traditional methods of measuring and analyzing economic activity? How can we capture, analyze, and monitor the volume and impact of E-Business? How are economic relationships in the United States and in the global market place affected? Currently, we do not have the information available to answer these types of questions. But if we want to fully capture and account for such dramatic and far-reaching new trends in our economy, we must keep pace with cutting edge technology. The lack of funding for new initiatives in recent years has left BEA struggling to keep up with market trends and without the resources needed to capture and analyze data on E-Business, much less to integrate that data into the economic accounts. As a result, the accuracy and coverage of BEA's economic accounts is at risk. If we fall behind the economic trend of E-Business, we will be forced to struggle after-the-fact to measure and document its activities, thereby impairing our ability to provide the comprehensive economic data needed by business and government to guide their decision-making.

BEA's 2001 E-Business initiative is designed to move us to the forefront in the measurement of the impacts and trends of market activity, where we can provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the economy. Funding for this initiative will provide the first detailed and consistent picture of E-Business, including data on its volume, its impact on GDP and the U.S. economy, its cross-industry impact, its regional impact, and its impact on incomes and prices. More specifically, the \$3 million requested for this initiative will fund a group of 17 FTEs and the purchase of private data and other resources necessary for this group to expeditiously research, develop, incorporate, maintain, and continuously update comprehensive measures of E-Business in the U.S. economic accounts. Once implemented, this initiative will provide policymakers with the vital information they need to make intelligent decisions about the future of the economy.

Enhancing the Security of BEA's Data

Recent security breaches in government agencies and elsewhere remind us that no matter how accurate and complete our information and data might be, they can be compromised if they are not safeguarded by effective security systems. Therefore, our second FY 2001 initiative is to improve our information security.

One of BEA's primary functions is the dissemination of its comprehensive and detailed sets of data on the U.S. economy, including such widely used statistics as GDP, personal income, corporate profits, and the balance of payments. Imagine the potential impact of a computer "hacker" or other unauthorized intruder accessing and altering this information. The effects could be disastrous. Aside from the impact on financial markets, such an occurrence would be a major embarrassment to the Commerce Department and would seriously undermine public confidence in the integrity of our data. Thus, it is critical that BEA's web site be maintained and protected in a way that allows timely dissemination of the data to the user community, while ensuring that the integrity of the data is not compromised by unauthorized access. BEA must implement several new technologies and procedures to provide state-of-the-art protection for its database. Anything less will undermine the security of data currently accessed thousands of times per week by outside users.

BEA has security plans for each program area that are updated annually. Risk assessments are done once every 3 years. Based upon a risk assessment, BEA has determined that the following security enhancements are needed: increasing the depth and diversity of the defensive perimeter of BEA's local area network by procuring additional firewall and router hardware/software; installing automatic intrusion monitoring software; procuring external audits/evaluations of security systems; separating incoming and outgoing Internet traffic; isolating key processes from systems with external access; upgrading authentication technology for remote access; and adding 2 FTEs to focus fully on security. One of the FTEs would be involved with training other BEA staff on security matters. Both of these FTEs would initially be trained by external contractors.

Statistical Programs

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) delivers much of the information base that is a key part of the Nation's economic infrastructure. ESA is the agency within Commerce and the Executive Branch where economic and societal change is chronicled, understood and explained. Many of the Nation's decisions are based upon the economic and demographic information that we produce. ESA's mission is to: 1) help maintain a sound Federal statistical system that monitors and measures America's rapidly changing economic and social arrangements; 2) improve understanding of the key forces at work in the economy and the opportunities they create for improving the well-being of Americans; 3) develop new ways to disseminate information using the most advanced technologies; and, 4) support the information and analytic needs of the Commerce Department, the Executive Branch and Congress.

ESA includes two major statistical organizations, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Bureau of the Census, that are essential elements of the Federal statistical system. The Bureau of the Census is budgeted separately. The primary component of the Economic and Statistical Analysis budget is BEA, a principal Federal statistical agency that combines and transforms economic data from government and private sources into a consistent and comprehensive picture of economic activity.

BEA is the accountant for the national economy, developing measures and systems for collecting and interpreting vast amounts of diverse data. Drawn together, BEA statistics and analyses provide a comprehensive picture of U.S. economic activity on regional, national, and international bases. The economic accounts managed by BEA, and planned improvements in basic measures such as gross domestic product (GDP), form much of the core of the Federal statistical system, which in turn is critical to sound economic decisions by businesses, individuals, State and local governments, and Federal institutions such as the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve.

Resource Requirements

Appropriation: \$54.713 million	Permanent positions: 533	FTEs: 503
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Reliable and consistent measures of economic activity are essential to the intelligent decision-making of our business people and policymakers and to the efficient operation of our financial markets. With the appropriation request for FY 2001, we will be able to resolve a wide range of significant concerns about our key economic data. We will be able to capture the productivity and other economic impacts associated with the rapid growth of E-Business; we will be able to implement state-of-the-art security measures to protect our data from the growing threat of hackers and other unauthorized intrusions; and we will be able to minimize the discrepancy between our product-side (GDP) and income-side (gross domestic income) measures, which will improve our ability to assess the Nation's level of productivity and whether economic expansion can be sustained without renewing inflationary pressures.

Per dollar of GDP, the United States spends only a fraction of what other nations do in estimating GDP and other economic accounts statistics. Through innovation and hard work, we remain the world's leader in economic accounting, but without an infusion of resources and an expansion of source data, we will see an erosion in the accuracy, timeliness, and relevance of our economic statistics. That will hurt everyone from policymakers and business planners to Wall Street analysts and individual investors.

Performance

Our managers utilize the following basic goals and strategies to guide their programs:

Economic Infrastructure

Provide quality data -- strengthen the public's understanding of the U.S. economy and its competitive position by improving GDP and other economic accounts data. [BEA]

Information

Provide timely and relevant data -- provide GDP and related economic statistics in the most accurate, timely, cost-effective, and easily accessible way possible by re-engineering BEA's computer systems to reduce respondent burden and improve the data for its customers. [BEA]

Provide timely and relevant data -- provide information on economic events and the workings of the economy. [ESA]

Economic Infrastructure

Maintaining and Improving BEA's Economic Accounts BEA will continue to improve the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related economic accounts. This includes the project to resolve the persistent "statistical discrepancy" between economic growth as measured by output accounts and by income accounts, and other ongoing projects to capture the "new" economy, including updated measures of services and new measures of international trade and finance. The statistical discrepancy is one factor in the Federal budget's recent "revenue surprises," which led to a severe underestimate of tax revenue. These projects will lead to more accurate estimates of both the level and rate of growth of GDP and of the Nation's wealth.

BEA's performance in providing accurate statistical measures will be assessed by calculating annually an accuracy score as determined by a comprehensive evaluation system. Data to be evaluated are major aggregate estimates regularly produced and publicly released by BEA.

Information

An Enhanced BEA Information Technology Architecture Although BEA has made great strides in expanding and modernizing its information technology system, such as retiring its aging mainframe computer and migrating all applications to its upgraded local area network, there is still much re-engineering that remains to be done. This is necessary to develop analytical tools that take full advantage of the new system's capacity to increase the timeliness, accuracy, comprehensiveness, and accessibility of BEA's data.

BEA's performance in disseminating and delivering data using the most timely and cost-efficient means, and with the greatest value to customers, will be assessed by a survey of customer satisfaction and by BEA's success in meeting the published schedule for the release of economic information.

Analytical support for Commerce and other Administration programs: ESA's economic policy staff and programs provide information, analysis, and advice vital to Commerce and other Executive Branch departments, agencies, and officials. ESA has conducted research on the factors contributing to U.S. industrial strength and the relationship between industry performance and economic growth, including studies on the economic importance of manufacturing and service industries, and on the size, scope, and economic impacts of electronic commerce. ESA's staff economists are also the Department's principal resource for special economic research projects involving Census data.

ESA's ability to support Commerce and other Administration programs will be assessed on the basis of the studies and analyses provided to users.

Information delivery, to the public and within Commerce: ESA's STAT-USA disseminates business, economic, and trade information from Commerce and other agency sources in easy-to-use, one-stop electronic and other formats. STAT-USA has successfully applied advanced information technologies to meet private sector demands for information products, including the popular STAT-USA/Internet. STAT-USA also provides specialized analytical and information services to Government agencies, including its recent project to replace the computer infrastructure for Commercial Service field offices and current project to install a client tracking system for ITA.

STAT-USA's ability to support demand for its services will be assessed by: 1) monitoring the posting times for time sensitive economic news files and reducing them by 15 percent from the previous evaluation period, 2) improving STAT-USA/Internet sales by 1,000 customers per year, and 3) measuring and increasing the level of customer satisfaction.

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Promote Economic Growth	GOAL 1 Strengthen the public's understanding of the U.S. economy and its competitive position by improving GDP and other national, regional, and international economic accounts data	OBJECTIVE 1.1 Develop new and improved measures of output (real GDP) and prices	BEA	<p>Preparation of national, regional, and industry accounts estimates according to established schedule</p> <p>Publication of monthly <i>Survey of Current Business</i></p>	<p>Provide policymakers and public with comprehensive, accurate, and timely data on the economy. These data contribute to an improved information base for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax and expenditures estimates for Federal, State, and local governments; State infrastructure planning; State spending limitations • Business forecasts; production and investment planning; nonlabor contracts • Monetary policy formulation • Management of and long-term planning for over 40 Federal programs, including

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Respon- sibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Contd.	GOAL 1 Contd.	OBJECTIVE 1.1 Contd.	BEA	<p>Issuing of monthly national GDP and personal income news releases and quarterly and annual State personal income, annual county personal income, and annual gross state product releases</p> <p>Extension of quality adjustments to more products</p> <p>Development of new concepts and methods for measuring difficult-to-measure goods and services, such as financial services</p> <p>Development of updated source data and methods for the 10 major product-side and 4 major income-side components accounting for the bulk of the statistical discrepancy between the product and income estimates of GDP</p> <p>Development of new</p>	<p>BEA data is widely reported and disseminated to the public by major news media through 25 national accounts and 7 regional accounts news releases</p> <p>Elimination of substitution bias in estimates of prices and output used in public and private planning and inflation adjustment</p> <p>More accurate and relevant measures of new and rapidly growing types of goods and services, such as computer software and banking services</p> <p>Reduction in the 0.3 to 0.4 percent difference in estimates of real GDP growth, the associated \$150 billion error/uncertainty in 5-year budget projections, and</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Respon- sibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Contd.	GOAL 1 Contd.	OBJECTIVE 1.1 Contd.	BEA	<p>Comprehensive estimates of employer-provided benefits</p> <p>Updated misreporting and other adjustments to IRS source data used in estimating profits, proprietors' income, interest, rent, and other property income</p> <p>Continued improvement of chain-weighted analytical devices through introduction of new analytical tables</p> <p>Improvement of real GDP-by-industry measures and real gross state product estimates</p> <p>Preparation of annual input-output accounts</p>	<p>More accurate data on fringe benefits, especially health care benefits, which will provide a more useful picture of labor costs. (This key component of national income now accounts for nearly one-sixth of labor income)</p> <p>Reduction in the measurement error in estimates of profits and other income used in estimating tax receipts and other long-run projections and plans by government and business</p> <p>Ease in use of BEA chain-weighted indexes by analysts</p> <p>More accurate industry-specific data for all private industries</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Contd.	GOAL 1 Contd.	OBJECTIVE 1.2 Provide updated measures of the Nation's investment, saving, and wealth	BEA	<p>Preparation of investment, saving, and wealth estimates according to established schedule</p> <p>Publication of monthly <i>Survey of Current Business</i></p> <p>Issuing of monthly national GDP and personal income news releases and related annual releases</p> <p>Expansion of empirical work on used asset prices</p> <p>Expansion of coverage of source data on capital expenditures that account for over \$1 trillion of GDP</p> <p>Preparation of state-level wealth estimates</p> <p>Improvement of treatment of computer software in economic accounts</p>	<p>Provide policymakers and public with comprehensive, accurate, and timely data on the Nation's productive potential</p> <p>Subscribers receive extensive data and analytical articles related to investment, saving, and wealth</p> <p>BEA data is widely reported and disseminated to the public by major news media through 25 national accounts news releases</p> <p>Further improvements in the accuracy of estimates of capital stock and depreciation for high-tech investments critical to productivity analysis</p> <p>More accurate estimates of investment spending and GDP</p> <p>Provide policymakers and the public with comprehensive,</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Continued	Goal 1 Continued	<p>OBJECTIVE 1.2 Continued</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 1.3 Provide improved measures of U.S. international trade and finance</p>	BEA	<p>Preparation of international accounts estimates according to established schedule</p> <p>Publication of monthly <i>Survey of Current Business</i></p> <p>Issuing of news releases for international estimates</p> <p>Publication of annual series on 5 of the most important types of trade in services between U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates</p> <p>Incorporation of NAICS in presentation of annual survey results for foreign direct investment in the U.S.</p> <p>Extension of annual selected services surveys to cover key categories on a quarterly basis</p> <p>Use of data from</p>	<p>Provide policymakers and public with comprehensive, accurate, and timely data on the international economic developments affecting the U.S. economy</p> <p>Subscribers receive extensive data and 15 analytical articles related to BEA's international accounts</p> <p>BEA data is widely reported and disseminated to the public by major news media through 18 international accounts news releases</p> <p>Available detail by type of service will expand from 2 to 7 categories, providing a clearer and more detailed picture of services trade between U.S. parent companies and their foreign affiliates, which accounts for 12 percent of U.S. services trade</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
	GOAL 1 Provide GDP and related national, regional, and international	OBJECTIVE 1.3 Continued	BEA	<p>Elimination of gaps and overlaps between direct and portfolio investment (in cooperation with other agencies)</p> <p>Use of data from internationally coordinated benchmark survey of portfolio investment</p> <p>Development of cost-effective means of collecting data on derivatives and new financial instruments</p>	<p>More accurate and efficient estimates--and analysis--of international investments in U.S. financial markets and U.S. investments in foreign markets</p> <p>An integrated picture of world financial markets that is not possible with today's country-by-country data collection effort</p> <p>A more comprehensive estimate of U.S. international assets and liabilities that captures international activity associated with derivative instruments</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Continued	GOAL 2 Provide GDP and related national, regional, and international economic statistics in the most accurate, timely, cost-effective, and easily accessible way possible	OBJECTIVE 2.1 Reduce respondent burden and increase accuracy and timeliness through electronic filing of BEA's surveys of direct investment and international services	BEA	Extension of electronic data reporting capabilities to more respondents	Reduced response burden as less time is required to prepare survey responses; quicker availability of survey results; and fewer data problems
		OBJECTIVE 2.2 Increase accuracy, reliability, and timeliness across programs through standardized data transfer and on-line interactive editing and processing systems for source data	BEA	Continued re-engineering of critical processes using latest techniques	More efficient data transfers within BEA and between BEA and outside data sources, which will result in data being available more quickly and with fewer errors and other data problems.

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
		<p>OBJECTIVE 2.3</p> <p>Increase the timeliness and accessibility of data products to a wide range of customers through Internet and other electronic gateways</p>	BEA	<p>Continued expansion of Internet capabilities, providing improved customer service</p> <p>Downloads of BEA information from BEA, STAT-USA, and other Internet sites</p>	<p>Increased use of Internet by customers to make inquiries and obtain BEA data and information on a timely and easily accessible basis</p> <p>More data files available for electronic dissemination, including the complete NIPA tables for 1929 to present; greater use of electronic access by BEA's data customers</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
THEME 1 Contd	GOAL 3 Provide information on economic events and the workings of the economy	OBJECTIVE 3.1 Provide information, analyses and guidance on pending economic policy decisions	ESA	<p>Analyses (50) on the near-term prospects and composition of U.S. economic activity</p> <p>Studies and reports (12) on relevant policy issues or macroeconomic developments in selected foreign countries</p> <p>Major studies, working papers, and reports (12) on U.S. industrial performance</p> <p>Economic analyses (50) and related documents supporting departmental participation in interagency policy deliberations</p> <p>Analyze and report on business capability and utilization of small, disadvantaged businesses</p>	<p>Provide policymakers with comprehensive, accurate and timely assessments on the economy</p> <p>Provide policymakers with quantifiable bases for determining appropriate levels of minority business participation in federal procurement programs</p>

DOC Strategic Theme	Bureau Goal	Bureau Objective	Responsibility Segment	Outputs	Outcomes
		OBJECTIVE 3.2 Provide a focal point for data dissemination that brings together business, economic, and trade statistics in formats that are easy to use and located at a "one-stop shop"	ESA	<p>STAT-USA/Internet provides access to over 300,000 business, economic, and trade reports and statistical files to 70,000 customers</p> <p>STAT-USA/Internet records over 1.5 million "hits" or connections per month</p> <p>Time sensitive economic news reports issued by all U.S. Government agencies are delivered worldwide within minutes of their official public release</p> <p>All costs associated with operating information dissemination services are recovered from direct users of these services</p> <p>Free access to STAT-USA services for citizens not able to afford user charges or the computer technology required to access these services is provided through STAT-</p>	<p>Data from a wide variety of Federal sources are available from one easy-to-use source</p> <p>Business are able to increase sales in the U.S. and abroad using business opportunities provided by STAT-USA</p> <p>Analysts of world financial markets are able to better gauge the condition of the U.S. economy through access to more timely and comprehensive economic statistics issued by the Federal Government</p> <p>Business and public leaders of tomorrow are able to learn the "tools of their trade" through use of these services in the teaching environment at institutions of higher education</p>

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget – Salaries and Expenses
FY 2001 Budget Increase

Incorporating E-Business (Electronic Business) in BEA's Economic Accounts

Appropriation: +\$3.0 million Permanent Positions: +22 FTEs: 17

The dramatic rise of E-Business presents a new challenge as it brings sweeping changes to the way America does business. As the Nation's only Economic Accountant, BEA needs to understand the cutting edge of technology to fully capture and account for this new trend in economic activity. Impacts of the inability to account for this emerging sector in our economy will be far reaching, as we risk falling farther behind the economy's technology trends, thus impairing our ability to monitor, analyze, and forecast the Nation's economy.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis' recent budget requests have included innovative multi-year initiatives designed to fix discrepancies in our statistical accounts and allow us to record and identify E-Business transactions. To date, these projects have gone unfunded, causing the magnitude and scope of the discrepancies in our statistics to increase along with the dollar amount and level of effort required to fix the problems. Because BEA received no funding for its FY 2000 initiative, we are currently two years behind schedule in our multi-year plan to update, improve and incorporate E-business into our economic accounts. Now, without the FY 2000 initiative plan underway, BEA will have to update its statistical accounts data in FY 2001 as a first step to identifying E-Business income.

The degradation of our accounts compromises the quality of the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) statistics, leaving business, Congress and the President without the information they need to take an effective role in guiding and predicting government revenue. Recent publications have outlined the need for investing in the modernization of our economic accounts:

In the comprehensive revision of the national accounts, recognition of the value of investments in computer software along with a new measure of banking output that recognizes the contributions of electronic teller machines, electronic funds transfers, and other banking services significantly raised the rate of real GDP and productivity growth in recent periods.

In the most recent issue of The Economist, an article entitled "Readjusting the Lens" noted that "the latest statistics require a new look at America's productivity puzzle." The headline on a piece in the Wall Street Journal by Bob McTeer, President of The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, read "Believe Your Eyes, the New Economy is Real." The New York Times headline was "A Clearer View of the Economy," the Washington Post headline was "Software Factor Adds \$7 Billion after Revision to Economic Data," and Business Week's headline was "A New Calculus for the New Economy: How Reclassifying Software as Investment Boosts Growth."

**Critical Link Between FY 2001 E-Business Proposal and FY 2000 Proposal:
Necessary First Steps.**

- o In FY 2001, BEA will develop new GDP computer processing systems that fully incorporate recent E-Business-related improvements in the GDP accounts, such as new measures of computer software, new measures of electronic and other banking services, and expanded chain index information. These improvements will provide the infrastructure needed to accurately account for E-Business. In addition,

BEA will begin to address gaps in key components of GDP, gross domestic income, quality-adjusted prices, and international trade, improving its ability to measure E-Business and alleviating some of the serious problems plaguing the GDP and other economic accounts. In FY 2001, only the highest level priorities can be undertaken, as BEA strives to overcome the damage resulting from years without funding for critical improvement initiatives. While these projects have gone unfunded, the magnitude and scope of the gaps and discrepancies in BEA's statistics have increased, and the cost and effort needed to fix the problems have multiplied.

- o In FY 2002, having established the necessary statistical infrastructure, BEA will move ahead with the actions outlined in the following section.

Incorporating E-Business in BEA's Economic Accounts. This initiative has been coordinated with BEA's major source data agencies, the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Funding for this initiative will provide the first detailed and consistent picture of E-Business, including data on the volume of E-Business, its impact on GDP and the U.S. economy, its cross-industry impact, its regional impact, and its impact on incomes and prices. Measuring E-Business through the lens of GDP and BEA's other sets of national, international, and regional accounts, it will be possible to obtain a comprehensive and consistent view of E-Business that will help answer such questions as:

- o What is the volume of E-Business and how is it distributed across industries; what is its impact on the size of the services sector of the U.S. economy?
- o How are other businesses, such as traditional retailers and wholesalers, affected by E-Business?
- o What is its impact on investment in computers and communications equipment relative to industrial equipment and other stock industry types of investment?
- o How is E-Business likely to affect incomes earned by Americans? Does E-Business pay higher wages than other industries, how are workers in other industries likely to be affected? What will be the effect on workers' health insurance coverage and other benefits?
- o Where will E-Business be produced; what cities, states, and regions will be winners and losers?
- o How will E-Business affect tax collections at all levels of government?
- o How will E-Business affect the international location of production; what will be its impact on foreign direct investment, the trade balance, and the U.S. balance of payments?
- o And finally, how will E-Business affect overall growth in GDP, productivity, and incomes?

Actions BEA will Take under this Initiative. In order to address these changes in the economy resulting from E-Business, BEA--working with BLS and Census--plans to develop new estimates of:

- o The value of Internet sales for major types of goods and services sold via the Internet, in order to avoid undercounting (or double-counting) final sales to consumers and to provide estimates of the cross-product (and cross-industry) impact of E-Business.
- o The value of investments in E-Business-related equipment, such as servers and telecommunications equipment, and quality-adjusted prices for that equipment.
- o The real output, prices, and productivity of major users of E-Business, such as banking, insurance, financial, legal, and other information services.

- o The distribution of sales by retailers, in order to assess the impact of E-Business on these traditional distribution outlets.
- o The compensation of workers, in order to reflect the impact of employee-stock options and capital gains of workers in E-Business-related industries and any changes in self-employment income and health insurance and other fringe benefits associated with E-Business.
- o The value of international trade in E-Business services; new foreign direct investments in the United States and abroad, and revised balance of payments current, capital, and financial accounts estimates.
- o The distribution of income by major E-Business-related industries and types of income, by region and by state.
- o Finally, BEA will revise and update its input-output and GDP-by-industry estimates that reflect the impact of E-Business on final versus intermediate product by type of product, by industry, and by type of income.

For decades the United States has been a world leader in planning, analyzing, and controlling economic growth, due in part to the vital information and statistics that BEA provides. Currently BEA's statistics are at risk of falling further behind the economy's technology trends, forcing us to struggle after-the-fact with documenting and analyzing the market's activities. We need to implement this initiative to reverse the growth of inconsistencies in our data and to insure the release of reliable and accurate information that allows for a stable, secure economic environment.

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE (PERSONNEL DETAIL)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Program Change: E:Business (Electronic Business) in BEA's Economic Accounts

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Economist	15	2	\$86,034	\$172,068
Economist	14	4	73,141	292,564
Economist	13	6	61,895	371,370
Economist	13	2	61,895	123,790
Economist	9	5	35,894	179,470
Computer Specialist	7	2	29,342	58,684
Secretary	5	1	24,018	24,018
Total		22		1,221,964
Less lapse		6		305,491
Total full-time permanent		17		916,473
2001 Pay Adjustment (3.7%)				33,910
TOTAL				950,383

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	17
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	17

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	22
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	22

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE (PERSONNEL DETAIL)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Program Change: E:Business (Electronic Business) in BEA's Economic Accounts

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Economist	15	2	\$86,034	\$172,068
Economist	14	4	73,141	292,564
Economist	13	6	61,895	371,370
Economist	13	2	61,895	123,790
Economist	9	5	35,894	179,470
Computer Specialist	7	2	29,342	58,684
Secretary	5	1	24,018	24,018
Total		22		1,221,964
Less lapse		6		305,491
Total full-time permanent		17		916,473
2001 Pay Adjustment (3.7%)				33,910
TOTAL				950,383

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	17
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	17

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	22
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	22

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Program Change: E:Business (Electronic Business) in BEA's Economic Accounts

Object Class		2001 Increase/(Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$950
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	5
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	955
12.1	Civilian personnel Benefits	584
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	28
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	20
23.2	Rental payments to others	5
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	31
24	Printing and reproduction	14
25.1	Consulting services	11
25.2	Other services	685
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8
25.4	Operation of GOCOs	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	15
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	8
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	36
31	Equipment	600
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Direct obligations	<u>3,000</u>

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget – Salaries and Expenses
FY 2001 Budget Increase

Enhance the Security of BEA Data

Appropriation: +\$\$.5 million	Permanent positions: +2	FTEs: +2
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Enhance the Security of BEA Data. One of the three Department of Commerce missions is to "...promote U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace, by ...safeguarding the Nation's economic infrastructure." It is impossible to safeguard the infrastructure without maintaining the security of our economic data. In recent months, the government has been confronted with the increasingly serious threat that all web sites face from computer "hackers" and other unauthorized intrusions. BEA must implement several new technologies and procedures it has identified as necessary to provide its database with state-of-the-art protection. Anything short of the best available protection will undermine the security of data currently accessed thousands of times per week by the business community and other data users.

BEA's economic data is of utmost importance to those in decision-making positions in both government and business, as well as to anyone with an interest in the status of the economy. One of BEA's primary functions is the dissemination of its comprehensive and detailed sets of data on the U.S. economy, including such widely used statistics as gross domestic product (GDP), personal income, corporate profits, and the balance of payments. A critical element in that dissemination is the availability of the data to the user community via the BEA web site within minutes of their release to the public and with the assurance that the integrity of the data has not been compromised by unauthorized access prior to release.

Security enhancements funded by this initiative will include: Increasing the depth and diversity of the defensive perimeter of BEA's local area network by procuring additional firewall and router hardware/software; installing automatic intrusion monitoring software; procuring external audits/evaluations of security systems; separating incoming and outgoing Internet traffic; isolating key processes from systems with external access; upgrading authentication technology for remote access; and adding 2 FTEs to focus fully on security.

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE (PERSONNEL DETAIL)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Program Change: Enhance the Security of BEA Data

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Computer Specialist	14	1	\$79,999	\$79,999
Computer Specialist	12	1	56,929	56,929
Total		2		136,928
Less lapse		0		34,232
Total full-time permanent		2		102,696
2001 Pay Adjustment (3.9%)				3,800
TOTAL				106,496

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	2
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	2

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	2
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	2

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE (PERSONNEL DETAIL)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Program Change: Enhance the Security of BEA Data

Title	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Computer Specialist	14	1	\$79,999	\$79,999
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Total		2		136,928
Less lapse		0		34,232
Total full-time permanent		2		102,696
2001 Pay Adjustment (3.9%)				3,800
TOTAL				106,496

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	2
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	2

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	2
Other than full-time permanent	0
Total	2

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Program Change: Enhance the Security of BEA Data

Object Class		2001 Increase/(Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$106
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	109
12.1	Civilian personnel Benefits	32
13	Benefits for former personnel	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons	0
22	Transportation of things	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	1
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	3
24	Printing and reproduction	0
25.1	Consulting services	0
25.2	Other services	135
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	0
25.4	Operation of GOCOs	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	34
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0
26	Supplies and materials	47
31	Equipment	139
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Direct obligations	<u>500</u>

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation available, FY 2000 plus: 2001 adjustments to base 2001 Base plus: 2001 program changes 2001 Estimate										Positions	FTE	Direct Obligations	
										509	484	\$49,330	
										0	0	1,883	
										509	484	51,213	
										24	19	3,500	
										533	503	54,713	
Comparison by activity/subactivity			1999 Actual		2000 Currently Available		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)		
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Bureau of Economic Analysis													
National economic accounts.....			Pos/BA	195	18,753	195	\$19,165	195	\$19,902	211	\$22,122	16	\$2,220
			FTE/Obl.	177	18,119	186	19,828	186		199		13	
International economic accounts.....			Pos/BA	170	16,670	170	17,085	170	17,739	178	18,434	8	695
			FTE/Obl.	156	16,704	164	17,680	164		170		6	
Regional economic accounts.....			Pos/BA	68	5,640	68	5,537	68	5,755	68	6,315	0	560
			FTE/Obl.	65	6,620	66	5,724	66		66		0	
Analysis and dissemination of data on economic trends.....			Pos/BA	18	1,998	18	1,984	18	2,051	18	2,076	0	25
			FTE/Obl.	16	2,089	16	2,052	16		16		0	
Total, Bureau of Economic Analysis.....			Pos/BA	451	43,061	451	43,771	451	45,447	475	48,947	24	3,500
			FTE/Obl.	414	43,532	432	45,284	432		451		19	
Policy Support													
Policy support.....			Pos/BA	58	5,327	58	5,559	58	5,766	58	5,766	0	0
			FTE/Obl.	50	4,756	52	5,746	52		52		0	
TOTALS.....			Pos/BA	509	48,388	509	49,330	509	51,213	533	54,713	24	3,500
			FTE/Obl.	464	48,288	484	51,030	484		503		19	

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison by activity/subactivity	1999 Actual		2000 Currently Available		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Adjustments to Obligations										
Recoveries.....		(93)		0		0		0		0
Unobligated Balance, start of year.....		(1,515)		(1,700)		0		0		0
Unobligated balance transferred.....		0		0		0		0		0
Unobligated Balance, end of year.....		1,700		0		0		0		0
Unobligated balance expiring.....		8		0		0		0		0
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts (-).....		0		0		0		0		0
Transfer to other accounts (+).....		0		0		0		0		0
Appropriation.....		48,388		49,330		51,213		54,713		3,500

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF FINANCING
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison by activity	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Currently Available	FY 2001 Base	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2001 Increase/ (Decrease)
Total Obligations.....	\$50,168	\$52,930	\$53,658	\$57,158	\$3,500
Offsetting collections from:					
Reimbursable projects.....	(1,645)	(1,520)	(1,770)	(1,770)	0
Trust funds.....	0	0	0	0	0
Subscription and fee sales.....	(235)	(380)	(675)	(675)	0
Recoveries.....	(93)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	(1,515)	(1,700)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	1,700	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance expiring.....	8	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority.....	48,388	49,330	51,213	54,713	3,500
Financing:					
Transferred from other accounts (-).....	0	0	0	0	0
Transferred to other accounts (+).....	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation.....	48,388	49,330	51,213	54,713	3,500

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

Adjustments to Base	FTE	Amount (\$000)
Transfers		
Transfer of CAMS' to NIST/FARS		(287)
Transfer of GA security from bureaus		(94)
ESTIMATED COST CHANGES:		
Full-year cost of FY 2000 pay increase and related costs.....	0	404
FY 2001 pay raise.....	0	979
Within-grade step increases.....	0	321
One Less compensable day in FY 2001.....	0	(133)
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS).....	0	(100)
Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).....	0	125
Thrift Savings Plan.....	0	23
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI.....	0	76
Health Insurance.....	0	94
Travel Common Carrier.....	0	1
Travel and Transportation of persons.....	0	1
Employee Compensation Fund.....	0	(1)
Rental payments to GSA.....	0	101
Printing and reproduction.....	0	5
Working Capital Fund.....	0	25
Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS).....	0	181
Executive Development and Leadership Training.....	0	80
General Pricing Level Adjustment		
Rental payments to others.....	0	1
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	0	6
Other services.....	0	59
Supplies and materials.....	0	6
Equipment.....	0	10
Total, Adjustments to Base.....	0	1,883

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

Adjustments to Base	Positions	FTE	Amount (\$000)
Transfers			
Transfer of CAMS to NIS I/FARS			(\$287)
Transfer of GA Security from bureaus			(\$94)
ESTIMATED COST CHANGES:			
Pay Raises			
<u>Full-year cost of FY 2000 pay increase and related costs</u>	0	0	\$404
A pay raise of 4.8 percent is effective January 1, 2000.			
Total cost in FY 2001 of FY 2000 pay increase.....			\$1,616,000
Less amount funded in FY 2000.....			(1,212,000)
Less amount absorbed in FY 2000.....			0
Total, FY 2000 pay raise increase in FY 2001.....			404,000
 <u>FY 2001 pay increase and related costs</u>			
0	0	979	
A general pay raise of 3.7 percent is assumed to be effective January 1, 2001.			
Total cost in FY 2001 pay increase.....			943,000
Less amount absorbed in FY 2001.....			0
Amount requested in FY 2001 pay increase.....			943,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....			36,000
Total adjustment for FY 2001 pay increase.....			979,000
 <u>Within-grade step increases</u>			
0	0	321	
An increase of \$321,000 is required to cover the cost of within-grade step increases. This estimate reflects the net cost of step increases which will be earned in FY 2001, based on 4 years at a rate of 1.1% based on historical data because of pay banding; this is year 1.			
Estimated amount of within-grade step increases.....			321,000

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

Adjustments to Base	Positions	FTE	Amount (\$000)
<u>One Less Compensable Day in FY 2001</u>	0	0	(\$133)
Full-time permanent.....			(29,106,000)
Other than full-time permanent.....			(205,000)
Total personnel compensation.....			(29,311,000)
Number of days in FY 2000.....			261
			(112,303)
CSRS.....			(1,514,000)
FERS.....			(1,751,000)
TSP.....			(327,000)
FICA.....			(1,006,000)
Life Insurance.....			(124,000)
Medicare.....			(613,000)
Total benefits.....			(5,335,000)
Number of days in FY 2000.....			261
			(20,441)
FY 2001 Total adjustments to base.....			(132,743)
<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	0	(100)
The number of employees covered by CSRS continues to drop as positions become vacant and are filled by employees who are covered by the Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS). The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will drop from 49.7 percent in FY 2000 to 45.7 percent in FY 2001. The contribution rate will remain at 8.5 percent.			
FY 2001 (\$29,311,000 x .457 x .0851).....			1,139,925
FY 2000 (\$29,311,000 x .497 x .0851).....			1,239,700
Total adjustment to base.....			(99,775)
<u>Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	0	125
The number of employees covered by FERS continues to rise as employees covered by CSRS leave and are replaced by employees covered by FERS. The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will rise from 50.3 percent in FY 2000 to 54.3 percent in FY 2001. The contribution rate will remain 10.7 percent.			
FY 2001 (\$29,311,000 x .543 x .107).....			1,702,998
FY 2000 (\$29,311,000 x .503 x .107).....			1,577,547
Total adjustment to base.....			125,451
<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	0	23
The cost of ESA's contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan will also rise as FERS participation increases. The contribution rate is expected to remain 2 percent.			
FY 2001 (\$29,311,000 x .543 x .02).....			318,317
FY 2000 (\$29,311,000 x .503 x .02).....			294,869
Total adjustment to base.....			23,448
<u>Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)</u>	0	0	76
As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS rises, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. In addition, the maximum salary subject to OASDI tax will rise from \$73,725 in FY 2000 to \$78,450 in FY 2001. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2 percent.			
<u>Regular Employees</u>			
FY 2001 (\$29,311,000 x .543 x .971 x .062).....			958,167
FY 2000 (\$29,311,000 x .503 x .967 x .062).....			883,928
Increase for FY 2001.....			74,239
<u>Other Salaries</u>			
FY 2001 (\$584,000 x .543 x .971 x .062).....			19,091
FY 2000 (\$584,000 x .503 x .967 x .062).....			17,612
Increase for FY 2001.....			1,479
Total adjustment to base.....			75,718

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE

Adjustments to Base	Positions	FTE	Amount (\$000)
<u>Health Insurance</u> Effective January 1999, ESA's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 11.7 percent.	0	0	\$94
<u>Travel Common Carrier</u> An additional \$1,000 is requested to cover the estimated cost of purchasing airline tickets in contracting with a travel agency under the new travel method.	0	0	1
<u>Travel and Transportation of Persons - Per Diem</u> Effective January 1, 1999, GSA raised per diem rates. This resulted in a 5.9% increase. This increase applied against the FY 2000 estimate of \$21,000, results in an increase of \$1,239.	0	0	1
<u>Employee Compensation Fund</u> The Employee Compensation Fund received a FY 1999 chargeback.	0	0	(1)
<u>Rental payments to GSA</u> GSA rates are projected to increase 2.1 percent in FY 2001. This percentage was applied to the FY 2000 estimate of \$4,790,000 to arrive at an increase of \$100,590.	0	0	101
<u>GPO Printing</u> GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 3.3 percent. This percentage was applied to the FY 2000 estimate of \$156,000 to arrive at an decrease of \$5,148.	0	0	5
<u>Other Services</u>			
<u>Executive Development and Leadership Training</u> Consistent with the Department's SES 2000 plan, ESA will allocate \$5,000 for executive development and leadership training for each currently on board SES position. ESA currently has 16 SES positions.	0	0	80
<u>Working Capital Fund (WCF)</u> An additional \$25,000 is required to fund cost increases in the Department's Working Capital Fund to maintain the current level of operations.	0	0	25
<u>Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS)</u> This request is to fund cost increases for partnership in the Department-wide system.	0	0	181
<u>National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)</u> No increases are expected in FY 2001 for the National Archives and Records Administration.	0	0	0
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u> This request applies 1.5 percent based on OMB economic assumptions for FY 2001 to subobject classes where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system.			
Rental payments to others.....	0	0	1
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	0	0	6
Other services.....	0	0	59
Supplies and materials.....	0	0	6
Equipment.....	0	0	10
Total, Estimated Cost Changes	0	0	2,264
Total, Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,883

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: National economic accounts

Comparison by line item		1999 Actual		2000 President's Budget		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
National economic accounts.....	Pos/BA	195	\$18,743	195	\$19,165	195	\$19,902	211	\$22,122	16	\$2,220
	FTE/Obl.	177	18,461	186	19,828	186		199		13	
Direct Obligations.....	Pos/BA	195	18,743	195	19,165	195	19,902	211	22,122	16	2,220
	FTE/Obl.	177	18,461	186	19,828	186		199		13	

Department of Commerce
 Economics and Statistics Administration
 Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
 Salaries and Expenses
 JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
 Subactivity: National economic accounts

Goals and Objectives

Goals: To strengthen our understanding of the U.S. economy and its competitive position by improving GDP and other national, regional, and international economic accounts data and to provide these data in the most accurate, timely, cost-effective, and easily accessible way possible.

Objectives: To maintain and improve the system of national economic accounts. Efforts to improve these accounts will include developing new and improved measures of output and prices and updated measures of the Nation's investment, saving, and wealth. Efforts to improve the accuracy, timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility of the data will include standardized data transfer, on-line interactive editing and processing systems for source data, and access to BEA's products by a wide range of customers through Internet and other electronic gateways.

Base Program

National economic accounts - This work consists of the preparation, development, and analysis of the national income and product accounts (NIPA's), the wealth accounts, the underlying industry accounts, and the associated government accounts. The national income and product accounts, summarized by GDP, provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of U.S. domestic production, consumption, and investment, of exports and imports, and of national and domestic income and saving. The wealth accounts show the business, government, and other holders of structures, capital equipment and software, and consumer durable goods. The industry accounts, presented both in an input-output accounting framework for designated years and as a time series of gross domestic product by industry, provide a detailed view of the interrelationships between U.S. producers and users and the contribution to production across industries. The government accounts show Federal and State and local government transactions in a national accounts framework. All of these accounts are being modernized and extended to improve their reliability and relevance and their alignment with international guidelines.

More specifically, the output consists of the following:

1. Monthly personal income and outlays - These estimates show personal income by type, personal taxes, total and per capita disposable personal income in current dollars and real terms, personal consumption expenditures in current dollars and real terms, and personal saving. Estimates of personal income and outlays are released to the public about 4 weeks after the close of the reference month and are published monthly in the *Survey of Current Business* (Survey).
2. GDP estimates - This family of estimates includes:
 - o GDP by type of expenditure (consumption and investment), by type of product (goods, services, and structures), and by sector (private and government);
 - o National and domestic income by type – including compensation of employees, self-employment income, and corporate profits by industry;
 - o Personal income, spending, and saving;
 - o Exports and imports of goods and services and receipts and payments of income;
 - o Investment in fixed assets by type;
 - o Inventory investment, stock, and ratios of inventories to sales;

- o Government consumption expenditures and gross investment, current receipts and expenditures, by type;
- o Contributions of GDP components to growth in real GDP;
- o Output of major sectors of the economy, such as farms, motor vehicles, computers, and housing;
- o Comparisons of key GDP components to similar series from other agencies.

Quantity and price indexes associated with GDP and its components are calculated using a chain-type annual weighted formula that allows for changes over time in prices and quantities.

Advance estimates in considerable detail are released to the public about 4 weeks after the end of the quarter and are published in the *Survey* in the second month after the end of the quarter. The first full set of quarterly estimates, consisting of 60 tables, is released to the public about 8 weeks after the end of the quarter and is published in the *Survey* in the third month after the end of the quarter. A revised full set of quarterly estimates is released to the public about 12 weeks after the end of the quarter and is published in the *Survey* in the fourth month after the end of the quarter.

Advance annual estimates for the preceding year are published in the February *Survey*. Estimates for the 3 most recent years are revised annually on the basis of more comprehensive information, including annual Census Bureau surveys, annual BLS tabulations of payroll tax records, and annual IRS tabulations of business tax records, and are published in the August *Survey*. The richness of underlying data permits the publication of annual data in considerably more detail than is possible for the quarterly figures.

Comprehensive (benchmark) NIPA estimates are prepared based largely on the results of the quinquennial economic censuses and the benchmark input-output tables. The results of the most recent benchmark revision, which incorporated the 1992 input-output tables and information available from the 1997 Economic Censuses, were published in the November and December 1999 issues of the *Survey*. A comprehensive NIPA volume that covers 1929-97 is scheduled for publication in early 2001, and a CD-ROM that contains the complete set of NIPA tables for 1929-98 is scheduled for late 2000.

3. GDP by industry - Revised estimates for 1947-98 current-dollar and 1977-98 real (chained-dollar) GDP by industry, which incorporated the results of the 1999 comprehensive NIPA revision and the 1992 benchmark input-output accounts, will be published in the *Survey* in the spring of 2000.
4. Tangible wealth - Estimates of the stock of fixed reproducible tangible wealth are prepared annually. Summary estimates are published in the September *Survey*. Summary estimates incorporating the results of the most recent comprehensive NIPA benchmark are scheduled for publication in the *Survey* in the spring of 2000; the full set of estimates is scheduled to be published on CD-ROM in 2000. The full set of estimates from the previous comprehensive revision were published in a comprehensive volume in 1999. Estimates of real inventories, final sales of business, and inventory-sales ratios are published quarterly in the *Survey*, as are separate estimates of real manufacturing and trade inventories, sales, and inventory-sales ratios. Estimates of manufacturing inventories by stage of fabrication also are published quarterly. Estimates incorporating the results of the most recent benchmark NIPA revision were published in the January 2000 *Survey*.
 - o Nonresidential fixed private capital of the United States. These estimates are shown by detailed industry and cover net capital stocks, depreciation, and related measures. They also are shown by legal form of organization in historical-cost, in real terms, and in current-cost valuations, and by type of structure and equipment.
 - o Housing. These estimates show net stocks, in historical-cost, in real terms, and in current-cost valuations, of the farm and nonfarm housing stock, by type of structure -- one-to-four dwelling unit structures, structures containing five or more dwelling units, mobile homes, and owner- and tenant-occupied dwelling units.
 - o Fixed capital owned by the Federal Government and by State and local governments. These estimates show net stocks, in real terms and in current-cost valuations, for all governments, the Federal Government, and State and local governments separately for equipment and structures.
 - o Consumer durables. These estimates show net stocks of durable goods owned by consumers in real terms and in current-cost valuations.
5. Input-output tables - Input-output tables show, for each industry, the amount of its output that is used by every other industry as raw materials or semi-finished products, as well as the amount of its sales to final markets -- consumers, business investors, government, and rest of the world. They also show, for each industry, its consumption of the output of every industry and its value added (total industry output less its intermediate inputs--consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported).
 - o Comprehensive benchmark input-output tables are prepared every 5 years. The most recent benchmark input-output tables, for 1992, were published in the November and December 1997 *Surveys*. Detailed tables for 498 industries and summary tables for 97 industries were published in *Benchmark Input-Output Accounts of the United States, 1992*, in 1998. The next set of benchmark input-output tables, for the year 1997, is scheduled for release in late 2002.
 - o Annual input-output tables, prepared in less industrial detail, update the benchmark tables. Annual tables have been prepared for selected years starting with 1966. Annual input-

output tables for 1996, which are consistent with the 1999 NIPA benchmark revision, were released in December 1999; an article presenting additional information about the 1996 annual input-output accounts was published in the January 2000 *Survey*.

- o Capital flow tables - Tables showing capital flows from producing to using industries are prepared for the same years as the benchmark input-output tables; these tables are used in constructing the wealth accounts. Capital flow tables for 1992 were published in the December 1998 *Survey*.
- 6. Government budgets in the national economic accounts framework - The Federal and the State and local budgets prepared within the national economic accounts framework provide a means of gauging the effect of government fiscal policies on the economy. Estimates reflecting the programs underlying the Federal budget for the upcoming fiscal year are published in the *Budget of the United States*; more detailed estimates and an article describing the budget within the national accounts framework are published in the *Survey* soon after the President's budget is released. Detailed reconciliations between this concept and the actual outlays and receipts as presented in the U.S. Budget and the subsequent financial reports of the U.S. Treasury are scheduled to be published in the March 2000 *Survey*.
- 7. Special compilations for international organizations - Annual "translations" of the estimates of GDP and other components of the U.S. national income and product accounts into the forms prescribed by the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are prepared for these organizations.

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: International economic accounts

Comparison by line item		1999 Actual		2000 President's Budget		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
International economic accounts....	Pos/BA	170	\$16,670	170	\$17,085	170	\$17,739	178	\$18,434	8	\$695
	FTE/Obl.	156	17,118	164	17,680	164		170		6	
Direct Obligations.....	Pos/BA	170	16,670	170	17,085	170	17,739	178	18,434	8	695
	FTE/Obl.	156	17,118	164	17,680	164		170		6	

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: International economic accounts

Goals and Objectives

Goals: To strengthen our understanding of the U.S. economy and its competitive position by improving GDP and other national, regional, and international economic accounts data and to provide these data in the most accurate, timely, cost-effective, and easily accessible way possible.

Objectives: To maintain and improve the system of international economic accounts. Efforts to improve these accounts will include developing new and improved measures of U.S. international trade and finance. Efforts to improve the accuracy, timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility of the data will include electronic filing of BEA's surveys of direct investment and international services (which will also reduce respondent burden), standardized data transfer, on-line interactive editing and processing systems for source data, and access to BEA's products by a wide range of customers through Internet and other electronic gateways.

Base Program

Balance of payments accounts - This work consists of the preparation, development, and analysis of the balance of payments accounts, which provide a comprehensive and detailed view of economic transactions between the United States and other countries. Major types of transactions covered are trade in goods; travel, transportation, and other private services; income on international investment; U.S. Government military and other services; private remittances; foreign aid programs; private capital flows; and changes in foreign official assets in the United States and U.S. official reserve assets. These accounts are being modernized and extended to improve their reliability and relevance and their alignment with international guidelines.

More specifically, the output consists of the following:

1. Balance of payments estimates - Estimates containing all major components of the balance of payments accounts, including regional and country breakdowns, are published quarterly in the *Survey*. The regional and country breakdowns consist of bilateral balance of payments estimates for the European Union; United Kingdom; total Western Europe; Eastern Europe; Canada; Latin America and other Western Hemisphere countries; Japan; other countries in Asia and Africa; Australia; and international organizations.

Quarterly estimates are released to the public about 10-11 weeks after the end of the quarter and are published in the *Survey* in the fourth month after the end of the quarter. Regular quarterly articles on the balance of payments also are published in the *Survey*. These analyze current developments in the U.S. balance of payments, changes in the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar, and the economic developments here and abroad that affect them.

Preliminary annual estimates for the preceding year are published in the April *Survey*. Estimates for at least the 3 most recent years are revised on the basis of more comprehensive information and are published in the July *Survey*.

In addition to the countries and regions for which quarterly bilateral accounts are published, estimates of annual bilateral balance of payments accounts for Mexico, Venezuela, Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, and South Africa are published annually in

the July *Survey*. The bilateral accounts with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are published in the April *Survey*.

2. Special analyses - Special studies of current developments related to the balance of payments are prepared. Examples are ways of estimating the market value of imported computer software and appraisals of supplementary ways of classifying and presenting the balance of payments accounts.
3. Trade in goods - Quarterly estimates (on a balance of payments basis) of trade in goods, grouped by detailed end-use categories, are prepared as part of the quarterly balance of payments accounts. The end-use classification system is unique to BEA because of its applicability to both the international and national accounts.

Beginning with the January 1994 trade data, BEA and the Bureau of the Census have jointly issued monthly reports on trade in goods and services that include goods trade totals on a balance of payments basis.

4. Trade in services - Detailed estimates of receipts and payments arising from international travel and transportation, military expenditures and sales, and of a number of other U.S. Government and private services transactions are prepared for the balance of payments accounts, which are published quarterly in the *Survey*.

Summary measures of services are prepared as part of the monthly BEA-Census report mentioned above. As a result, this release gives a comprehensive view of trade, including both goods and services.

Most services estimates are based on BEA surveys. A benchmark survey of selected services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons is conducted to obtain data, by country, on a variety of business, professional, and technical services, including advertising; computer and data processing; data base and other information services; telecommunications; research and development; management consulting and public relations; legal services; industrial engineering; industrial-type maintenance and repair; and educational and training services. Results of the benchmark survey covering 1996 were published as part of the U.S. balance of payments accounts in the July 1997 *Survey*. An annual follow-on survey updates selected data from the benchmark survey of selected services transactions in non-benchmark years.

A new benchmark survey of financial services transactions with unaffiliated foreigners, covering 1994, was conducted, and the data were included in the U.S. international transactions accounts in the July 1996 *Survey*. Annual follow-on surveys to update the results of the benchmark survey are conducted, and another benchmark survey of financial services transactions, covering 1999, will be conducted.

Three other annual surveys of services transactions with unaffiliated foreigners--on construction, engineering, architectural, and mining services, on insurance, and on royalties and license fees--are also conducted. In addition, four surveys are conducted of ocean and air transportation carriers, and those results are combined with estimates of truck transportation to provide the basis for estimates of "other" transportation services.

The data on services transactions with unaffiliated foreigners from these surveys, together with data on services sold through U.S. and foreign affiliates from BEA's direct investment surveys, are published annually in a detailed and unified format, usually in the October issue of the *Survey*. In addition, a methodology of BEA services surveys was published in March 1998.

5. Income - Quarterly estimates are prepared for income derived from direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment, and compensation of employees. These estimates are included in the quarterly balance of payments accounts.

6. Government grants and credits - Quarterly estimates are prepared, giving information by program on grants, credits, and other assistance to foreign countries by the U.S. Government. These estimates are included in the quarterly balance of payments accounts.
7. Private capital - Tabulations of banking and securities transactions, of direct investment transactions, and of corporate transactions with unaffiliated foreigners are prepared, and income on these investments is calculated. These estimates are included in the quarterly balance of payments accounts.
8. Special compilations of the balance of payments accounts - Annual "translations" of the balance of payments accounts into the format and content prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and the OECD are prepared for these organizations.
9. Bilateral reconciliation - The bilateral current-account statistics of the United States and Canada are reconciled and published annually. Results of the reconciliation are published in the November *Survey*.
10. International investment position of the United States - Detailed annual estimates are prepared of the international assets and liabilities of the United States, changes in its net investment position, and factors accounting for those changes. These estimates, published in the July *Survey*, are reconciled with the capital flows shown in the balance of payments accounts. The direct investment components of these accounts are published on a current-cost, a market-value, and a historical-cost basis.

Direct investment estimates - This work consists of the preparation, development, and analysis of estimates of U.S. direct investment abroad; foreign direct investment in the United States; income flows associated with these investments; and other economic aspects of multinational enterprises, including their trade, employment, taxes, research and development, and plant and equipment expenditures.

More specifically, the output consists of the following:

1. Regular cut-off sample surveys of direct international investment - Quarterly surveys of U.S. direct investment abroad and of foreign direct investment in the United States are taken to obtain data on income and capital flows for inclusion in the quarterly balance of payments accounts. A summary presentation of the direct investment position at the end of each year is published in the July *Survey*. A more detailed annual recapitulation of the results of these surveys is published later in the year. This annual report gives detailed information by country and industry on direct investment capital flows, income, reinvested earnings, royalties and license fees, other services transactions, and the direct investment position, at historical cost, at the end of each year.

Annual surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States and of U.S. direct investment abroad gather other financial and operating data, such as data on employment, sales, international trade, property, plant, and equipment. For 1997, the annual survey of foreign direct investment in the United States was replaced by a benchmark survey (see below); results of the 1996 annual survey were published in the June 1998 *Survey*. The results of the 1997 annual survey of U.S. direct investment abroad were published in the July 1999 *Survey*, and results of the 1996 annual survey were published in the September 1998 *Survey*.

A survey of new foreign direct investment in the United States is conducted to obtain data on outlays by foreigners to acquire or establish new U.S. affiliates and to obtain selected operating data for the new affiliates. The results for 1998 were published in the June 1999 *Survey*, and the results for 1997 were published in the June 1998 *Survey*.

2. Benchmark surveys of international direct investment - These surveys cover transactions between all U.S. parent organizations and their foreign affiliates and between foreign parent

organizations and their U.S. affiliates. Other economic information collected relating to U.S. parents and U.S. and foreign affiliates includes sales of goods and services, international trade, employment, balance sheets, and income statements. The estimates for these multinational companies from the benchmark surveys are shown separately by industry, and by country or region. Detailed final results of the benchmark survey of U.S. direct investment abroad for 1994 were published in May 1998. Detailed final results of the benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States for 1992 were published in September 1995. Preliminary results of a new benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States, covering 1997, were summarized in the August 1999 *Survey*, with additional details provided in a data publication released in September 1999.

3. Multinational company activities - An information system is maintained that integrates the international and domestic data for multinational companies collected by BEA. This system provides for the production of consistently defined information on U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates, and on the U.S. affiliates of foreign companies. The system provides needed detail, including data on type of ownership, industry, and country classification. Data are stored in accessible form and are organized to facilitate the matching of benchmark surveys against sample surveys, permitting efficient universe estimates from sample surveys. Analyses using the data are published in the *Survey* covering such topics as the role of multinational companies in U.S. international trade, the employment and payroll costs of multinational companies, estimates of gross product (value added) of foreign affiliates of U.S. companies and of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies, and differences in the characteristics of foreign-owned U.S. manufacturing establishments by country of owner and by location.

Data in the system for foreign-owned U.S. business enterprises are being linked to the Census Bureau's data for individual establishments (i.e., plants) of those enterprises to obtain much more detailed data by State and industry for foreign-owned enterprises than would otherwise be available. The first results of this link project, covering 1987, were published in June 1992. The project was expanded to cover later years (1988-91) and additional items from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures. The expanded results for 1989 and 1990 were published in September and August 1993, respectively; the expanded results for 1988 and 1991 were published in May and September 1994, respectively. Results based on data from the Census Bureau's 1992 economic censuses were published in May 1997. Thereafter, the link project will be conducted only for economic census years (once every 5 years).

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Regional economic accounts

Comparison by line item		1999 Actual		2000 President's Budget		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Regional economic accounts.....	Pos/BA	68	\$5,640	68	\$5,537	68	\$5,755	68	\$6,315	0	\$560
	FTE/Obl.	65	6,856	66	5,724	66		66		0	
Direct Obligations.....	Pos/BA	68	5,640	68	5,537	68	5,755	68	6,315	0	560
	FTE/Obl.	65	6,856	66	5,724	66		66		0	

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Subactivity: Regional economic accounts

Goals and Objectives

Goals: To strengthen our understanding of the U.S. economy and its competitive position by improving GDP and other national, regional, and international economic accounts data and to provide these data in the most accurate, timely, cost-effective, and easily accessible way possible.

Objectives: To maintain and improve the system of regional economic accounts. Efforts to improve these accounts will build on and extend the improvements in the national economic accounts. Efforts to improve the accuracy, timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility of the data will include standardized data transfer, on-line interactive editing and processing systems for source data, and access to BEA's products by a wide range of customers through Internet and other electronic gateways.

Base Program

This work consists of the preparation, development, and analysis of economic accounts that show detail on economic activity by region, State, metropolitan area, and county. These accounts are being modernized and extended to improve their reliability and relevance.

More specifically, the output consists of the following:

1. Personal income, by State - Quarterly estimates of personal income by type of income and place of residence and earnings by major industry and place of work for States and the District of Columbia are prepared four times a year. Summary estimates of total and nonfarm personal income are published in the February, May, August, and November *Surveys*.

Annual estimates of personal income by type of income, tax and nontax payments, and disposable personal income by place of residence and earnings by industry and place of work for States and the District of Columbia are prepared twice each year. Summary level preliminary estimates of total and per capita personal and disposable personal income are published in the May *Survey*. A revised, more detailed, set of estimates based on more complete data is published in the October *Survey*.

Benchmark estimates of personal income are prepared approximately every 5 years based largely on the comprehensive NIPA revisions and additional or more current State data. The State personal income benchmark estimates for 1969-95 were released in October 1996. Updated benchmark estimates through 1999 will be released in May 2000.

2. Personal income, by county and metropolitan area - Annual estimates of personal income by type of income and place of residence and earnings by industry and place of work for counties and metropolitan areas are prepared once each year. Summary estimates of total and per capita personal income are published in the May *Survey* for each of the more than 3,000 counties and county equivalents and the 330 designated metropolitan areas in the United States. A detailed set of measures including labor and proprietors' income by industry, transfer payments by major program, farm income and expenses by major category, employment by industry, and a description of the methodology is released each May and is available on a CD-ROM. These

estimates constitute the most comprehensive and detailed economic series available annually on a local area basis.

Benchmark estimates of personal income are prepared approximately every 5 years based largely on the national and State benchmark estimates and additional or more current local area data. The county personal income benchmark estimates for 1969-95 were released in August 1997. Updated benchmark estimates through 1998 will be released in June 2000.

3. Gross state product - Annual estimates of gross state product by industry are prepared 8 months after the release of national GDP by industry and are published in the *Survey*. Estimates for 1977 through 1996, reflecting revised methodology and the most recent national income and product and State personal income annual revisions, were published in the June 1998 *Survey*. Revised estimates for 1995-96 and new estimates for 1997 were published in the June 1999 *Survey* and are available on a CD-ROM along with estimates of national gross product originating by industry. Updated benchmark estimates through 1998 will be released in the fall of 2000.

4. Regional Economic Information Dissemination - This work consists of maintaining the regional economic information system (REIS) and supporting the BEA User Group.

Regional staff maintain and distribute all annual and quarterly estimates of personal income by type, earnings and employment by industry, and annual estimates of gross state product by industry. They maintain the data on the BEA and STAT-USA Internet sites, and they prepare and distribute the REIS CD-ROM and CD-ROMs for State and county personal income and gross state product. The CD-ROMs contain detailed regional data bases for States, metropolitan areas, and counties. Staff also prepare BEA Regional Fact Sheets (BEARFACTS), a computer-based quick-turnaround summary of recent economic trends for any county, metropolitan area, or State.

All data and analyses are shared with the BEA User Group, which consists of over 200 institutions around the country, usually based in State government offices, State universities, or State libraries. The members of the User Group make BEA's data available in their respective States and serve to significantly augment access to BEA's regional data.

5. Regional, State, and local area economic analyses - Analyses are carried out to identify and measure the factors that determine area differences in levels and growth rates of total and per capita personal income and of industrially detailed earnings, employment, and gross product. Analyses of journey-to-work data are used to produce the BEA Economic Areas, which are groupings of counties that entirely cover the United States and are defined to minimize the amount of commuting from one BEA Economic Area to another. Analyses are published in the *Survey*, in news releases, and in separate volumes.

Special tabulations and analyses are prepared on an ongoing reimbursable basis for customers ranging from other Federal agencies to State universities to private consultants. The most important product is the provision of regional economic multipliers from the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) for any combination of counties. The multipliers are used to analyze the local economic effects of events such as the conversion of military bases and the expansion of airports. The third edition of a handbook, *Regional Multipliers*, was published in March 1997.

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Subactivity: Analysis and dissemination of data on economic trends

Comparison by line item		1999 Actual		2000 President's Budget		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Analysis and dissemination of data on economic trends.....	Pos/BA	18	\$1,998	18	\$1,984	18	\$2,051	18	\$2,076	0	\$25
	FTE/Obl.	16	2,165	16	2,052	16		16		0	
Direct Obligations.....	Pos/BA	18	1,998	18	1,984	18	2,051	18	2,076	0	25
	FTE/Obl.	16	2,165	16	2,052	16		16		0	

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Subactivity: Analysis and dissemination of data on economic trends

Goals and Objectives

Goals: To strengthen our understanding of the U.S. economy and its competitive position by improving GDP and other national, regional, and international economic accounts data and to provide these data in the most accurate, timely, cost-effective, and easily accessible way possible.

Objectives: To prepare analyses of the economic situation and to coordinate and facilitate the dissemination of BEA's data and analyses to the public. Efforts to improve the accuracy, timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility of the data will include access to BEA's products by a wide range of customers through Internet and other electronic gateways.

Base Program

Current business analysis - This work consists of the preparation of analyses of the economic situation, the dissemination of BEA economic information through the *Survey of Current Business (Survey)* and other printed and electronic products, and the provision of information services.

More specifically, the output consists of the following:

1. Analysis of the economic situation - Each month, an analysis of current economic conditions, within the framework of the national economic accounts, is prepared for publication in the "Business Situation" article in the *Survey*. These articles include short-term, cyclical, and long-term analyses of specific topics--such as developments affecting motor vehicles and residential construction, rates of return and related topics, and various measures of inflation--that have an important influence on economic activity.
2. Dissemination of BEA economic information - This includes the preparation and review of BEA's statistical products that are produced in printed and electronic formats. For printed publications, including the monthly *Survey*, this involves development, planning, scheduling, editing, typesetting, design, graphics, quality control, and printing procurement. For electronic dissemination, this involves the design and maintenance of BEA's web site. In addition, ongoing research explores alternative technologies for information dissemination in a variety of media and determines their applicability for BEA data.
3. Public information services - These services include coordination and review of news releases, handling of news media contacts, preparation of educational and informational materials (and distribution of such materials at professional conferences), handling of public inquiries, and processing of orders and payments for BEA products. Feedback from these activities is used to identify and assess customer needs.

Bureau-Wide Workload and Performance Data

	<u>FY 1998 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1999 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2001 Estimate</u>
Accuracy score as determined by comprehensive evaluation system (100 point scale) ¹	NA	85 (est.)	> 85	> 85
Percent of scheduled releases issued on time	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mean customer satisfaction rating (5 point scale) . . .	NA	NA	> 4.0	> 4.0
Other measures:				
<i>Survey of Current Business:</i>				
Special articles	13	9	17	13
Regular articles . . .	34	34	34	34
Statistical pages . . .	1,057	1,266	1,300	1,300
Number of paid subscriptions . . .	6,449	5,708	5,000	4,500
Publications, other than the <i>Survey</i>	9	8	7	10
Other Dissemination:				
Exhibits and demonstrations at professional meetings	3	3	3	3
Downloads of BEA information from EBB ² . . .	9,757	7,000
Downloads from BEA Internet site . . .	260,000 (est)	471,964	500,000	500,000

Notes:

¹ The evaluation covers major BEA estimates and includes elements such as the reliability of estimates in measuring the level, changes, and composition of economic activity.

² Because of decreased customer usage, STAT-USA discontinued the Economic Bulletin Board (EBB) at the end of FY 1999 and shifted those customers to its Internet service.

Customer Service

Timeliness

In 1994, BEA developed a set of customer service standards. The standards were published in BEA's Customer Service Statement brochure, which spelled out what customers could expect from BEA. The Statement declares that a timely response to a customer is an important goal for BEA. The Statement sets specific standards that BEA staff will: (1) respond to customer correspondence within 5 business days; (2) return customer phone calls within 1 business day; and (3) ship off-the-shelf products within 3 business days.

In 1995, BEA conducted a Management Control Review (MCR) of its order-processing operation. The MCR report presented 10 findings and 11 recommendations that provided guidelines for planning the redesign of the order-processing operation to improve BEA's overall customer service and to quantify BEA's performance in meeting the customer service standards that BEA had set.

In 1996, BEA began redesigning its order-processing operation in response to the recommendations of the 1995 MCR.

In 1997, BEA instituted its new order-processing operation that features a toll-free "800" telephone number for customer orders and a centralized production, inventory, and shipping system for increased control and efficiency.

In 1998, BEA greatly improved the availability of its economic data to customers through Internet dissemination. (See "Data Dissemination" below.)

In 1999, BEA introduced free Internet access to the statistics presented in its diskette products. (See "Data Dissemination" below.)

Satisfaction--BEA's Customer Satisfaction Surveys

In 1993, BEA mailed its first broad coverage survey to 2,800 customers, asking them to evaluate BEA's performance and recommend ways to improve; responses were received from customers in 42 States and 12 countries. Customers were asked to rate the quality of various aspects of BEA's products and services on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). On the whole, BEA's customers were satisfied with the products and services. Over 75% of the respondents gave BEA products and services a rating in the highest two categories for overall satisfaction. Customers rated BEA's products above average with respect to delivery, timeliness, and cost and rated BEA's staff above average with respect to courtesy and expertise.

In 1995, the Department of Commerce conducted a customer satisfaction survey for all of the Department's operating agencies, including BEA. Over 87% of the respondents gave BEA's information services and data products a rating in the highest two categories for overall satisfaction, resulting in a mean score of 4.1 on a 5-point scale. BEA's highest score--4.3--was in "Quality of Information or Data," the area ranked most important by BEA customers.

In 1996 and 1997, building on the results of its earlier customer satisfaction surveys, BEA focused its efforts on meeting customers' demands for improved electronic data dissemination (see below).

In 1998 and 1999, BEA began preparations for conducting a new customer satisfaction survey in both printed and electronic formats and worked on devising new methods for obtaining feedback from data users.

Data Dissemination

Customers especially asked for more data in easy-to-use formats with more data on-line and on CD-ROMs. BEA committed itself to maintaining its high level of customer satisfaction with the quality of its products while expanding the availability and usefulness of those products. The enterprising efforts of several coordinated teams have helped transform BEA from a production-oriented statistical agency to a customer-oriented supplier of economic information.

In 1996, BEA completed several efforts to improve electronic data dissemination:

- o BEA expanded the information available on its Internet home page to include summaries of most recently-released estimates and selected articles from the *Survey*.
- o BEA joined with the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Federal Reserve Board, and other statistical agencies in making some of the most frequently requested economic data accessible at a single on-line location--the Federal Statistics Briefing Room on the White House web site. The briefing room reports current "headlines" for popular economic statistics and provides links back to the originating agency for further information.
- o On the STAT-USA subscription Internet site, where BEA's detailed and historical data reside, BEA virtually doubled the number of files, specifically adding great depth to the national data section and creating a new regional section with over 500 files.
- o BEA developed and installed new Windows retrieval software on our most popular CD-ROM product--the Regional Economic Information System CD-ROM.

In 1997, BEA continued to expand the availability of the national, international, and regional estimates on its web site and instituted several other improvements:

- o BEA released the first-ever State personal income CD-ROM, which allowed the inclusion of income and employment estimates for 1969-95 for all States.
- o BEA added to its web site the full text of all BEA news releases, major articles from the *Survey*, and downloadable files of BEA's international investment survey forms.
- o BEA expanded the Regional Economic Information System CD-ROM to include BEA's final projections of gross state product, personal income, employment, and population.

In 1998, BEA again expanded the scope of information available on its web site and instituted several other improvements:

- o BEA placed all of its major methodologies on its web site.
- o BEA made available on its web site the entire issue of the *Survey* in a format that mirrors the look and feel of the printed publication.
- o BEA made available on its web site a broad range of detailed international investment data in downloadable compressed files.
- o BEA released the first-ever fixed reproducible tangible wealth CD-ROM, which contains detailed estimates of stocks and investment for 1925-96.

In 1999, BEA further expanded its electronic data dissemination:

- o BEA released its first-ever national income and product accounts historical data CD-ROM, which contains the complete set of these accounts for 1929-97.

- o BEA made available on its web site the instruction booklets and forms for its surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States, U.S. direct investment abroad, and U.S. international services transactions.
- o BEA enhanced the "Catalog of Products" on its web site by adding a link to each listing of a diskette product, thereby enabling users to download, without charge, a compressed file containing the contents of that diskette.

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Policy Support
Subactivity: Policy support

Comparison by line item		1999 Actual		2000 President's Budget		2001 Base		2001 Estimate		2001 Increase/ (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Policy support.....	Pos/BA	58	\$5,337	58	\$5,559	58	\$5,766	58	\$5,766	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	50	5,568	52	5,746	52		52		0	
Direct Obligations.....	Pos/BA	58	5,337	58	5,559	58	5,766	58	5,766	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	50	5,568	52	5,746	52		52		0	

Exhibit 12

Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Policy Support
Subactivity: Policy support

Goals and Objectives

Goals: To provide information on economic events and the workings of the economy.

Objective: To provide information, analyses and guidance on pending economic policy decisions.

Base Program

Economic policy support - The economic policy staff advises the Secretary, Under Secretary, and other Government officials on matters related to economic developments and forecasts, and the development of options and positions relating to both macroeconomic and microeconomic policy. This staff supports the Secretary's and the Under Secretary's participation in White House policy councils, and in similar Administration economic policy forums. The economic policy staff analyzes domestic and international economic developments; conducts studies contributing to economic policy development; provides weekly analyses on the near-term prospects and composition of economic activity in the U.S.; produces periodic analyses of international macroeconomic issues and their implications for the U.S. economy; maintains a tabulation of diverse economic indicators; and provides research on contemporary industrial performance and analyses of cross-industry effects of economy trends, proposed and current policies, and unique events such as supply interruptions, strikes, natural disasters, and emergency mobilization. In addition, ESA's economic policy staff is responsible for estimating benchmarks for Federal procurement from minority firms, and recommending remedial measures to facilitate minority contracting in industries where benchmarks exceed actual Federal reliance on minority suppliers.

During FY 1999, the following economic studies/analyses were completed:

- Studies of the Nation's electronic commerce infrastructure and growth potential and of the contribution of information technology (IT) to inflation reduction, employment, economic, and productivity growth and of international trade in IT goods and services. These studies became chapters in the department's major report, The Emerging Digital Economy II.
- ESA reviewed data on first tier subcontracting on federal prime contracts, including an assessment of new data collection options and analytic approaches to making determinations of which industries should be eligible for minority subcontracting incentives.
- ESA provided analytic support to the Department of Justice's effort to defend the constitutionality of a price evaluation adjustment program benefitting small, minority-owned contractors in *Rothe v. U.S. Department of Defense*.
- ESA developed a proposal for conducting a new survey of contracting offices in order to collect data on firms that bid on prime federal contracts. The new survey will be conducted via e-mail and the World Wide Web and will take place in January 2000.

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	1999 Actual	2000 Currently Available	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	2001 Increase/ (Decrease)
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$26,492	\$28,756	\$28,192	\$29,248	\$1,056
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	673	755	767	767	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	532	855	717	725	8
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	27,697	30,366	29,676	30,740	1,064
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5,582	7,069	7,948	8,564	616
13 Benefits for former personnel	2	0	0	0	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	301	320	323	351	28
22 Transportation of things	26	53	53	53	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	4,887	4,868	4,821	4,841	20
23.2 Rental payments to others	48	50	51	57	6
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	454	470	427	461	34
24 Printing and reproduction	124	132	137	151	14
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	11	11
25.2 Other services	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,820	820
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5,325	5,000	5,000	5,008	8
25.4 Operation of GOCOs	0	0	0	0	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0	0	0	49	49
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	0	8	8
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials	487	648	654	737	83
31 Equipment	1,055	54	123	862	739
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	48,288	51,030	51,213	54,713	3,500

Department of Commerce
 Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
 Salaries and Expenses
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Personnel Data	1999 Actual	2000 Currently Available	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	2001 Increase/ (Decrease)
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:					
Full-time permanent	452	464	464	483	19
Other than full-time permanent	12	20	20	20	0
Total	464	484	484	503	19
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	509	509	509	533	24
Other than full-time permanent	37	37	37	37	0
Total	546	546	546	570	24

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class		2001 Adjustments to Base	2001 Base	2001 Estimate	2001 Increase/ (Decrease)
11	Personnel compensation				
11.1	Full-time permanent				
	Executive level	\$0	\$84	\$84	\$0
	Senior executive service	\$27	2,254	2,254	0
	General schedule	1,621	25,854	26,910	1,056
	Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
	Wage board/wage marine	0	0	0	0
	Scientific & professional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
	Examiners of patent appeals (P.L. 82-593, 98-622)	0	0	0	0
	Examiners of trademark appeals (P.L. 98-622)	0	0	0	0
	Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
	Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
	Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
	Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
	Students	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1,648	28,192	29,248	1,056
11.3	Other than full-time permanent				
	General schedule	57	661	661	0
	Wage board	0	0	0	0
	Experts & consultants	0	106	106	0
	Hourly	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	57	767	767	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation				
	Overtime	0	119	120	1
	SES performance awards	0	127	129	2
	Cash awards	0	501	506	5
	Merit pay awards	0	103	103	0
	One Compensable day	(133)	(133)	(133)	0
	Subtotal	(133)	717	725	8
11.8	Special personnel services payments				
	Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	1,572	29,676	30,740	1,064

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

12.1	Civilian personnel benefits				
	Civil service retirement and disability fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Civil service retirement	(100)	1,680	1,784	104
	Federal employees' retirement	0	2,184	2,244	60
	Thrift savings plan	125	532	628	96
	Federal insurance contribution act - Medicare	23	758	856	98
	Federal insurance contribution act - OASDI	76	1,450	1,588	138
	Health insurance	94	1,150	1,248	98
	Life insurance	0	132	142	10
	Employees' compensation fund	(1)	62	74	12
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	217	7,948	8,564	616
13	Benefits for former personnel				
	Severance pay	0	0	0	0
	Unemployment compensation	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0
21	Travel and transportation of persons				
	Common carrier	1	99	112	13
	Mileage	0	24	24	0
	Per diem/actual	1	158	162	4
	Vehicular	0	24	35	11
	Other	0	18	18	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	2	323	351	28
22	Transportation of things	0	53	53	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	101	4,821	4,841	20
23.2	Rental payments to others	1	51	57	6

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges				
	Rental of ADP equipment	\$10	\$394	\$396	\$2
	Rental of office copying equipment	0	14	16	2
	Other equipment rental	0	8	12	4
	Federal telecommunications system	0	9	29	20
	Other telecommunications services	6	2	8	6
	Postal Service by USPS	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	16	427	461	34
24	Printing and reproduction				
	Publications	2	126	140	14
	Public use forms	1	9	9	0
	Envelopes	0	2	2	0
	Other	2	0	0	0
	[Payments to GA, WCF]	0	0	0	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	5	137	151	14
25.1	Advisory and assistance services				
	Management and professional support services	0	0	11	11
	Studies, analyses, and evaluation	0	0	0	0
	Engineering and technical services	0	0	0	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	11	11
25.2	Other services				
	Training				
	University	0	174	874	700
	Other	0	427	427	0
	ADP services	0	83	183	100
	Telecommunications services	0	0	0	0
	Other non-government contracts	0	1,316	1,336	20
	Other	0	0	0	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	2,000	2,820	820

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,008	\$8
	Office of Personnel Management Training	0	0	0	0
	GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
	Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS), bureau specific	(106)	0	0	0
	Payments to GA, WCF	0	0	0	0
	Payments to GA, WCF (CAMS shared)	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	(106)	5,000	5,008	8
25.4	Operation of GOCOs	0	0	0	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	49	49
25.6	Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	8	8
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	0	0	0	0
26	Supplies and materials				
	Office supplies	0	51	72	21
	ADP supplies	6	583	637	54
	Other	0	20	28	8
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	6	654	737	83
31	Equipment				
	Office machines and equipment	0	20	420	400
	ADP hardware	10	43	193	150
	ADP software	0	60	249	189
	Other	59	0	0	0
	[Overseas estimates]	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	69	123	862	739
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0
99	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	1,883	51,213	54,713	3,500
	Less prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,883	51,213	54,713	3,500

Appropriation Language and Code Citations

"For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce to remain available until September 30," as follows:

15 U.S.C. 171 et seq., provides for the establishment of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and provides the authority(s) and responsibility(s) for the functions of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq., establishes the Department of Commerce and, among other responsibilities, provides the Secretary of Commerce (delegated by Departmental order to the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs) with the authority to carry out economic and statistical analysis functions.

15 U.S.C. 1516 provides the Secretary of Commerce with authority to gather and distribute statistical information.

22 U.S.C. 286f provides that the President shall make available balance of payments information as required by the Bretton Woods Agreement Act. The Bureau of Economic Analysis was assigned responsibility by Executive Order No. 10033, as amended and subsequent Departmental delegation for the collection of certain balance of payments data and the publication of the U.S. balance of payments accounts.

22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq., provides that the President shall undertake mandatory surveys of U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in the United States. The Bureau of Economic Analysis was assigned responsibility for the direct investment surveys under this Act by Executive Order No. 11961 and subsequent Departmental delegation.

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses

ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Management and professional services.....	\$605	\$605	\$605
Special studies and analyses.....	20	20	20
Engineering and technical services.....	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	625	625	625

Management and professional services, and special studies and analyses are utilized to the extent that they provide a cost-effective source for special services.

Further, it is not practical for ESA to conduct its work in an insulated environment. Consulting and related services contribute to the overall stability of ESA's work by: (1) providing cross-checks to ESA's work; and (2) supplementing staff to investigate important issues or problems.

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses

PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1998 Actual	1999 Actual	2000 Estimate	2001 Estimate
Periodicals.....	\$68	\$72	\$78	\$78
Pamphlets.....	4	6	6	6
Audiovisuals.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL.....	72	78	84	84

Bureau of Economic Analysis

This activity provides a clear picture of the U.S. economy through the preparation, development, and interpretation of the national income and product accounts, which feature gross domestic product (GDP); the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; and the U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts. The data and analyses prepared by this activity are disseminated mainly through its monthly publication, Survey of Current Business, other BEA publications, and also through the Economic Bulletin Board, the Internet, and the National Trade Data Bank.

Policy Support

This activity advises the Secretary, Under Secretary, and other Government officials on matters related to economic developments and forecasts, and the development of options and positions relating to both macroeconomic and microeconomic policy; supports the Secretary's and the Under Secretary's participation in White House policy councils, and in other Administration economic policy forums.

Department of Commerce
Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget
Salaries and Expenses

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Average ES Grade..... ..	3.9	3.9	3.9
Average GS/GM Grade..... ..	11.48	11.48	11.37
Average GS/GM Salary..... ..	\$54,043	\$55,367	\$55,754